

## LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE  
SUN'S REPORTERS.

**The Growth of the Anti-Monopoly Movement—Gen. Cary of Ohio Speaking—Assailing the Great Standard Oil Company.**  
Gen. Samuel E. Cary of Ohio addressed a

meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York County anti-monopoly society at the Knickerbocker hotel last evening. It was pointed out that opportunities should be given to all to secure an equitable share of this world's goods. "At present," he continued, "the great increase of national wealth enriches only a few. The masses are poor. We must give opportunity to legislators, stockholders, and silence the pulpit and the press with free passes. The taxes paid to the State are not a tenth part of the taxes paid to monopolies. There are more than thirty miles away from New York City, where the Standard Oil Company has its headquarters. The railroad have assisted in making the Standard Oil Company's profits over \$1,000,000 a year. The company has branches have been formed in eighteen counties. There are no other companies like it in the country. It is completely controlled by the late Senator Wagner's district."

Cold Frederick A. Conkling was called on to speak. He said that the people were suffering from monopoly. "A change would come at last, and the oppressors would be swept out of existence."

**No Evidence of Drunkenness.**

The Fire Commissioners yesterday examined witnesses who were sworn in as they appeared at the burning of O. H. Bengard's residence at Riverdale on Thursday last. Police Sergeant Horton testified that no fireman was intoxicated. This testimony was corroborated by the testimony of John Dwyer, of Engine 46; Patrick Williams, sexton of the Riverside Episcopal Church, St. Jan's rectory, and others.

New York, Jan. 8, 1892.

**To the Board of Fire Commissioners:**

"GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter of the 26th, I beg to say that I am glad to hear that you desire my views as you request. In regard to any drunkenness or intemperance among firemen, I can assure you that there is none."

**Crashing into the Bridge.**  
The floating ice in the North and East Rivers yesterday and today, before was sufficient to obstruct ferry navigation. As the ice came down the North River the wind and tide carried it around the Battery and over to the Brooklyn side of the East River. The slips for the ferry boats on that side were soon packed, and the boats, in order to make room for the ice, were obliged to approach them under full head of steam. Yesterday morning, owing to the ice, the ferry boats were unable to cross, and the boatsmen were obliged to take the ferry to the other side of the river, leaving the eastern side of the river open to the wind. The ferry boat, the Island Ferry, on entering her slip at the Battery yesterday morning, calculated on the ice being there, and struck the bridge. She struck with such force that several planks at the shore end of the bridge were broken, and the boatmen were injured in their hands. Many of the passengers were knocked down, but no one was seriously hurt.

**The Grand Jury and the Wreck.**  
The Grand Jury began yesterday an investigation

nesses—Superintendent Toucey of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; George F. Hanford, conductor of the Chicago express; Richard Griffin, flagman at the Spuyten Duyvil cut; and William R. Murray and Henry D. Walsh, who saw the collision from Killeen's Hotel—were examined by the trial judge, Judge Foreman of the Coroner's jury, and Engineers Burr, Buchanan, and Stanford were in attendance, but they were not permitted to testify. The coroner's jury returned a verdict for the people. It is understood that some facts in addition to those drawn out at the Coroner's inquest were furnished to the investigation will be returned today.

West Fourteenth street, on Sunday morning. He was born in Broad street, on March 29, 1902. At 23 he was married to Miss Mary E. Williams. He finally bought out the business, and in 1929 took Mr. Williams' place. The business was then blown up by the Bremen in the fire of 1935. The business was then sold to the late Mr. J. H. Evans, who died in 1937. A few years ago Mr. Evans retired from active business and moved to his home at 2112 West 21st N. E. today. He will be buried in Trinity Cemetery.

**Some Novel Features in Buildings.**

Mr. V. K. Stevenson has just completed a new eight-story building at 44 and 46 Broadway and 43 and 47 New street, which has some novel features. He has a large hall in the center of the building, with a central stair in the center, and filled the interiors with cement, and the walls are of concrete. The stairs are of slate and the walls are three feet in thickness. The building is a fireproof structure. Mr. Stevenson proposes to test the experiment of fitting the building with a fireproof structure, and dividing such space afterward to suit the tenant.

**Custom House and Post Office Assessments.**

The officers of the Civil Service Reform Association said yesterday that they would not make answer to the taps of N. M. Curtis, treasurer of the Republican party, who is a member of the association. The secretary of the association, Mr. J. H. Curtis, said that the association would not make answer to the taps of the Republican party. He denied the charges of the association that the association was a political party. The association has been a political party since the Custom House and Post Office officials.

**Fireproof Drop Curtains.**

The Fire Commissioners have investigated as to the value of non-inflammable stage curtains in theatres, and yesterday they adopted a resolution recommending their use. They are to be used separately or as drop curtains, and are to be tested before each performance. In case of a fire on the stage, they are to be lowered.

[illegible]

Inspector of Buildings W. P. Esterbrook reports that he has examined the chimney of James's flour mill, at Bromley and Lewis streets, and found it to be safe.

[illegible]

at the bank, which is the only place where the bank is open to the public. The bank is located in the center of the town, and is the only place where the bank is open to the public. The bank is located in the center of the town, and is the only place where the bank is open to the public.

the 1980s. In the 1990s, the U.S. economy was in a recession, and the U.S. government was in a deficit. The U.S. government was in a deficit because of the high interest rates that were paid on U.S. government bonds. The U.S. government was in a deficit because of the high interest rates that were paid on U.S. government bonds.

defendants. Judge Marshall reserved his decision.